

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY China

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1952

SUBJECT Sociological; Political - Press, Youth Corps

HOW
PUBLISHED Semiweekly newspaper

DATE DIST. 30 Jun 1952

WHERE
PUBLISHED Shanghai

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE
PUBLISHED 8 Jan - 4 Mar 1952

LANGUAGE Chinese

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
 OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50
 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION
 OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-
 HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Ch'ing-nien Pao.

EDITOR OF YOUTH NEWSPAPER APOLOGIZES
FOR DELAY IN PUBLISHING IMPORTANT ITEMS

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

On 11 January 1952, Chung P'ei-chang (鍾沛璋) chief editor of the Shanghai Ch'ing-nien Pao made a public apology for not publishing in the previous issue a directive of the Central Committee, CCP, approving the various resolutions, as well as Feng Wen-pin's report entitled "The Present Situation and Work of the Youth Corps," all of which were adopted at the second plenary session of the Central Committee, NDYC (New Democracy Youth Corps).(1)

The Ch'ing-nien Pao is a semiweekly, tabloid-size newspaper, and is an official publication of the East China Working Committee and the Shanghai Working Committee of the NDYC. Up to 15 February 1952, the newspaper had been published at the Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao building at No 309 Hankow Lu, Shanghai. Since then, due to increase in business, the Ch'ing-nien Pao moved to No 12 Fu-hsiang Hsi-lu, Shanghai, and began operating independently "to meet the present need for the development of youth activities."(2)

The Ch'ing-nien Pao of 8 January 1952 published only the Resolution of the Second Plenary Session of Central Committee, NDYC, on the Development of the Campaign to Increase Production and Practice Economy and the Proceedings of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee, NDYC." This session was held in Peiping 20-25 November 1951.(3) The paper delayed, until 11 January, the publication of Feng Wen-pin's report and its official endorsement by the Central Committee, CCP, in a directive issued on 4 January 1952.(1)

The text of the editor's apology, the CCP Central Committee directive, and the summary of the Feng Wen-pin's report are as follows:

- 1 -

STATE		CLASSIFICATION		RESTRICTED		DISTRIBUTION							
NAVY	☒	NSRB	☒										
ARMY	☒	FBI	☒										

RESTRICTED

STAT

Editor's Apology

While the Ch'ing-nien Pao for the 8 January 1952 issue was being prepared for publication, the Central Committee, NDYC, sent us documents concerning resolutions, discussions, etc., of its second plenary session. The committee specifically emphasized that these documents should be published on 8 January 1952. We, however, published only parts of these documents because, at that time, we were pressed for time and because we did not receive these documents in time for the 8 January 1952 issue. Therefore, we purposely left out the others for publication on 11 January 1952, our next issue.

This has proven to be a serious error on our part, especially because we did not publish the CCP Central Committee directive as instructed. The directive is an extremely important document which reveals the unlimited concern of the CCP towards the Youth Corps activities. This error occurred because our principle was weak, because we did not bear enough responsibility toward our work, and because our party concept was not strong.

After receiving a reprimand from the Central Committee, NDYC, I personally asked for punishment and am taking this opportunity to make a public apology to our readers and to promise that this type of error will not happen again.

Chung P'ei-chang
Chief Editor, Ch'ing-nien Pao
10 January 1952 (1)

Directive of Central Committee, CCP

The CCP Central Committee officially approves Feng Wen-pin's report and all the resolutions adopted at the second plenary session of the Central Committee, NDYC. The Central Committee, CCP, hereby directs party committees of all levels to lead Youth Corps working committees in relevant localities to hold discussion meetings for the purpose of acquainting Youth Corps members with the texts of the documents and carrying out thoroughly these resolutions and the future tasks stipulated in the Feng Wen-pin's report.

CCP Central Committee
4 January 1952 (3)

Feng Wen-pin's Report

More than 30 months have elapsed since the Youth Corps' first national congress was held on April 1939. During this period, China's youth, under the care and guidance of the CCP, and by their personal experience of outstanding achievements in various fields in China, have made rapid progress in political understanding.

On the basis of this greater political consciousness, the membership of the NDYC by September 1951 has risen to 5,180,000 some 27 times the membership at the time of the first national congress. There are some 242,000 branch organizations of the Youth Corps throughout the nation. Workers constitute 33.88 percent of all members, peasants 52.18 percent, and students 11.44 percent.

A series of events have proven that the Central Committee, NDYC, and working committees in various localities have endeavored to correct their "closed-door policy" and the formalism that was reported in some regions during the

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

formative period of the Youth Corps organizations. Since the convocation of the All-China NDYC Organizational Workers Conference in March 1950, the corps' development has become normalized. Its internal organization has been consolidated steadily and poorly organized branches have been eliminated.

In various fields of revolutionary work, the Youth Corps has actively assisted the CCP. Under the leadership of the Youth Corps, youths throughout the country have thrown themselves eagerly into the Resist America, Aid Korea Movement. Thousands of corps members have become heroes and model workers in this patriotic movement, in land reform, in suppression of counterrevolutionaries, and on production, cultural, and educational fronts.

In the past year, 3,440 corps members among the railroad workers have joined the Transportation Corps of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Members in schools and factories twice carried out assignments for the CCP in the enlistment of cadres for military training. Among the People's Volunteers, over 90 percent of the corps members in various troop units rendered meritorious services. Youth Corps members also aided in recruiting the members into the Young Pioneers. According to an estimate in August 1951, the membership of the Young Pioneers had then increased to 3 million. The Youth Corps has also trained members for the CCP. During 1950 and 1951, the number of members in the Northeast who joined the party equals 5.5 percent of the present membership. The CCP Central Committee stipulated that any youth who joins the CCP at an age below 25 must be a member of the NDYC. The Youth Corps, therefore, will play an important role in recruitment for the CCP.

In our work there are many shortcomings. These shortcomings are lack of leadership, existence of unsound organizations, and lack of a close link between the masses and the corps.

The central tasks of the Youth Corps, at present, are to intensify political education, develop patriotism, sharpen vigilance against imperialist aggression, and participate in various kinds of activities in Resist America, Aid Korea Movement, particularly in the work of building the national defense. The greatest possible efforts must be exerted to mobilize corps members and other youths to play an active role in the all-important campaign to increase production and practice economy. In this campaign, the enthusiasm of youth, and their creative initiative and spirit in combating all undesirable phenomena, should be brought into full play. To perform all these tasks well, the youths must be given education in the spirit of patriotism, based on Marxism-Leninism. Patriotic pacts should be drawn up as the best way to link patriotism with the daily tasks.

For the purpose of strengthening the education of the Youth Corps in the future, the Youth Corps should endeavor to understand better the thoughts of the members and other youths, should increase the ideological guidance of Youth Corps publications, should systematically compile teaching materials, should establish a regular system of study by appointing full-time instructors and increasing their leadership, and should further consolidate and expand the corps.

Regarding the problem of the development of corps organization, we should first point out that a group of active youth has emerged from the three big movements -- Resist America, Aid Korea Movement, land reform, and counter-revolutionary suppression -- and has enthusiastically asked to join the Youth Corps. Regarding the problem of further consolidation and elevation of corps organizations in combination with the remolding of the CCP, it should be pointed out that to demand remolding of corps members to the standard of party members in the course of the remolding of the party is not correct, and that to demand that corps organizations be patterned after the party is also not correct.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

But, in the course of remolding the party, and with the party's aid, it is necessary to carry on a widespread education in Communism and the Communist Party inside the corps to reorganize the politically impure organizations of the corps, and to carry out among corps members investigation of work by means of criticism and self-criticism.

To further strengthen and consolidate the corps organization, the cultivation, training, and promotion of the cadres shall be strengthened. The problem at present is that the growth and cultivation of cadres cannot catch up with the development of the organization and the requirements of the work.

The Youth Corps still has poor leadership in political thinking. Therefore, it must pursue a program of realistic political education to understand thoroughly the trends and demands of all levels; to strengthen the study of current events and policies of the CCP by studying progressive experiences and giving them wide publicity; to come into close contact with the people of various strata and also progressive persons in order to maintain a close link with the masses; and to examine work progress through criticism and self-criticism so as to awaken the spirit of democracy in the corps.

The most important of all steps in strengthening leadership is to promote the study of Marxism-Leninism and the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung with reference to the Chinese Revolution. This will assure victory for the Youth Corps. The first volume of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung has been published. Every Youth Corps member, every ambitious youth, and the Youth Corps cadres of all levels should read it carefully to heighten their political and ideological standards.(2)

SOURCES

1. Shanghai, Ch'ing-nien Pao, 17 Jan 1952
2. Ibid., 4 Mar 1952
3. Ibid., 8 Jan 1952

- E N D -

- 4 -

RESTRICTED